TO GO FOR RAINES HOTELS.

POLICE TO ACT IF THE RUILDING LAW IS VIOLATED.

They Will Hound Up on Sunday Hotel Keepers Who Have Not Complied with It-The Board Thinking of Splitting Up the Tendericin Into Two Precincts. The Police Commissioners took action at

their meeting yesterday toward the enforcement of the Liquor Tax law in the Raines law hotels. The subject was brought up by Commissioner Roosevelt, who said that the mat-ter had been discussed at the meeting of the heads of departments at the Mayor's office on Monday.

In connection with this matter the letter which the Parkhurst society sent to the various departments, complaining of laxity in enforcing the Raines law, was also talked of by the Commissioners. Mr. Parker said he believed the facts shown by the Parkhurst soclety were in the main correct. The police, however, he declared, had done all they could to enforce the law, and had found themselves confronted by a stone wall.

Commissioner Andrews suggested that the President write a reply to the Parkharst society. Mr. Roosevelt said he could reply to it on the spot, and he made this statement:

"So far as we are aware, the police have lived up to their duty. If there is any point where they have not performed their duty, we will be glad to have it pointed out. Paralysis has not attacked the police, as stated. When the courts decide that a sandwich is a meal, the police can't go ahead."

The Parkhurst letter was then ordered on file, and Mr. Roosevelt informed his colleagues about a conversation he had with Building Superintendent Constable and the Mayor concerning the Raines law hotels. He said that Mr. Constable felt that he had been critisised unjustly for failing to enforce the building law in Raines hotels.
"Mr. Constable has not been criticised by

this department," said Mr. Roosevelt. "Mr. Constable made the statement that many of the Raines law hotels are not hotels within the meaning of the law. He said the police had no business to let them go on when they were not hotels. I told Mr. Constable that if he would give us an instance where the law was violated we would make an arrest. He said he did not know which places were real hotels and which were not. The Mayor told Mr. Constable to write to me on the subject. and asked me to have the police cooperate with the Building Department in the enforcement of the law. I have received a letter from Mr. Constable on the subject."

Mr. Roosevelt then read this letter:

My Dear Mr. Roosevelt:
In compliance with your request of yesterday I herewith desire to briefly state to you the require ments of the building law in their relation to hotels in this city:

1. No building hereafter erected that is over thirty-live feet in height can be used as a hotel un-less it be fireproof. (See Sec. 20, Chapter 275, Laws of 1892.) This requirement of law applies to all buildings put up subsequently to April 9, 1892. 2. Buildings already erected, namely, prior to April 9, 1892, that are five stories in height, or are four stories in height with a basement above a cellar, must comply with the provisions of Section 16, Chapter 275, Laws of 1893, if the same are altered to be used as hotels. The provisions of this section comprehend certain fireproof changes in the building. If the building exceeds five stories in

height, there are additional fireproof requirements.

I notice that it is claimed by the Society for the Prevention of Crime that this section applies to all buildings. I have consulted, however, with my attorney, Mr. Dahlgren, in regard to this matter and he informs me that there can be no doubt that the society is mistaken in its construction of the

the society is mistaken in its construction of the statute.

With regard to fire escapes, I would say that is a matter left by the law entirely to the discretion of the Superintendent of Buildings (see Section 34, Chapter 273, laws, of 1892), and that this discretion is only to be exercised when that official deems the means of egress insufficient.

The above are the main provisions of law applicable to hotels in this city. There are several others of minor instance, such as the prevision that all hotels shall have a stopcock in the sidewalk to shut off the gas (see Section 26, Chapter 273, Laws of 1892). A compliance with high is always entirely secured on account of the small cost arising therefrom.

The provisions of law applicable to other hotels

ly secured on account of the small cost arising therefrom.

The provisions of law applicable to other hotels are such as apply in general to all buildings over the city.

I would here add that this departmeent has no jurisdiction over the light and ventilation of hotels. From what I have herein set forth, you will readily see that there are hundreds of buildings which may be used as hotels without any interference on the part of this department. In quite a number of cases where I attempted to act, the owners detailed my right. The matter was referred to Mr. Dahigren, and he decided that the provisions of law did not apply.

In closing, I would beg to say that while I am ever ready as a citizen, to aid in the enforcement of the law, the main object of the creation of the Department of Buildings was the physical safety of the recope and not their moral security; that, therefore, while I am ready to aid to the best of

therefore, while I am ready to aid to the best of my endeavor in the enforcement of the Raines law, yet I cannot see how it is just for this department to be held responsible in any way for the non-enforcement of that law. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE,
Superintendent of Buildings.

Superintendent of Boildings.

Commissioner Roosevelt suzgested that the Board direct the Chief of Police to see if any arrests were made in buildings altered under the Raines law into hotels, and where the provisions of law have not been compiled with.

"If we have no such cases on hand," he said "then next Sunday have the Captains directed altered into Raines law hotels, and where the to make arrests in buildings that have been law stipulated by Mr. Constable has not been compiled with."

complied with.

Col. Grant thought that some of the Captains might get themselves into trouble by taking this course. It was finally decided to have the Chef call the attention of the commanders to the provisions of the building law relative to hotels, and this resolution was deviced. opted: The Chief is to instruct the Captains to

another:

"The Chief is to instruct the Captains to notify the Superintendent of Buildings of every arrest where the defendant pleas that he is conducting a hotel lawfully under the provisions of the Raines law, but where, nevertheless, there is a failure to comply with the provisions of the Building act.

In view of the action of the Board, it is understood that Chief Conlin will have the police round up the Raines law hotelkeeners who are violating the building act on Sunday next. The Chief will issue his instructions relative to the matter later in the week.

In the mean time the police will investigate the Raines hotels in their precincts to find out which are not complying with the building law.

gate the Raines hotels in their precincts to find out which are not complying with the building law.

Commissioners Parker and Roosevelt, had words over the case of Patroiman Louis Hyams of the East 10 ith street station, who was up before Commissioner Parker on trial last week. Mr. Parker said at the time that he opposed his appointment because he had been a witness at the trial of Capt. Eakins. Commissioner Parker asked Mr. Roosevelt at the meeting if he remembered about Hyams when he appointed him.

"Oh. yes." rootled Mr. Roosevelt. "I saw your comments in the newspapers. Hyams's case was fully discussed by the Commissioners. You were absent,"

"He is a man who couldn't see a fast woman or a disorderly house," said Mr. Parker.

"Well. Mr. Parker," replied the President, "his case was discussed in full. He called on you as well as on the other Commissioners. Well, Mr. Roosevelt," answered Commissioner Parker, "I simply asked to know whether, when you appointed him, you were mindful of facts brought against him, He did not call upon me. The first time I knew of his appointment was when he came up before me the other day. I simply asked for this information."

"Wo were mindful of the facts," replied Mr. Roosevelt.

"That is all right, then," said Mr. Parker, and the matter was dropped.

The Commissioners dismissed from the force

Mr. Roosevelt.

"That is all right, then," said Mr. Parker, and the matter was dropped.

The Commissioners dismissed from the force Patrolmen Daniel Touhil' of Church street station, and Henry J. Gillen of the Mercer street station. Both were accused of being drunk. In the case of Capt, Martens of the East Thirty-fifth street station, Mr. Roosevelt reported that he had stricken out certain extraneous matter admitted as testimony at the Captain's trial on charges of receiving a \$16 bribe from Moses D. Hamilton for designating the latter's store at West Farms as a politing place for the election of 1801. Commissioner Parker said he would look over the testimony as it now stands and report at the next meeting, it is understood that Martens will be dismissed.

The Commissioners had before them a letter from the Commistee of the Policemsn's Benevolent Association requesting permission to employ counsel to look after their legal interest before the Greater New Work Commission. All the Commissioners expressed themselves as heing in favor of keeping up the present standard of salartes, and they agreed that there was no objection to the association employing counsel and taking such action as to prevent any reduction in their salaries.

Commissioner Urant called the Board's attention to the bad condition of several station houses. He said that the West Thirtieth street station was too small to accommodate the number of men attached to it. The building was overclowded and in an unhearity state. He suggested that adjoining property be condemined and an addition in a set to the station house, or else tist a new heilding should be erected in some other part of the precinct.

Commissioner Andrews agreed with Commissioner Grant as to the bad condition of the

building, but said he thought a better plan would be to split up the Nineteenth precinct into two precinets. He suggested that the territory from the cast side of Seventh avenue to the west side of Third avenue, and from the morth side of Fourteenth street, should be made a precinct by itself, and be called the Seventeenth precinct. There is no Seventeenth precinct at present. The upper half of the Nineteenth precinct would remain as it is. Such a reapportionment would infringe upon the West Twenty-second street station, and make it considerably smaller. The matter will receive further consideration.

Commissioner Grant also said that the New East River bridge would interfere with the present plans for a new station house to relace the one in Delancy street. He said a new site would have to be looked for.

The other station houses which he said were in poor condition were those in East Fifty-first street, High Bridge, Kingsbridge, and West Chester, police station until a new one, including a court house, should be rected.

Another suggestion made by Col. Grant was that the stable attached to the West 152d street station should be turned into a riding school, where policemen could be taught to ride. Commissioner Andrews thought it was an excellent idea, and it is very probable that the plan will go into effect.

The appointment of new Sergeants was postponed until to-morrow afternoon, when the Commissioners are to meet at 1 o'clock.

Patrick Farrell, who keeps a Raines law hotel at James and Cherry streets, complained to the police some time ago that the Salvation Army was holding weekly meetings in front of his place, much to bis annovarie. He said that the Salvation Army people had then he said that the Salvation Army people for the Caitain's report was sent to Saloon Keeper Farrell, who were an admission the corner, and that policemen were always on hand to prevent disorder and disturbance. A copy of the Caitain's report was sent to Saloon Keeper Farrell, who wrote another letter to the Hoard yesterday, again

precinct police to arrest beggars throughout the city.

The Commissioner said that at the meeting of the Mayor's Cabinet on Monday the matter of compiaint relative to the presence of beggars was spoken of. Complaints have been sent to the Mayor about it, he said. The police will give special attention to the matter, and arrest all beggars found on the streets.

Before adjourning the Board appointed 120 new probationary patrolmen. Chief Conlin reported a number of transfers. After their meeting the Commissioners gave andience to a delegation of women representing the Prison Reform Committee of the New York Monthly Meeting of Friends, and listened to suggestions as to the treatment of women prisoners and children.

RAINES AGAINST SUNDAY SELLING.

He Says Salsons Are Going to Stay Closed

RUFFALO, Dec. 9.-Senator John Raines. author of the Raines law, arrived here this afternoon and registered at the Iroquois Hotel. The Investigating Committee will probably hold its first session to-morrow morning, beginning at 10 o'clock. The other members of the committee arrived to-night. In an interview this afternoon Senator Raines

said that police officials, clergymen, and all others who care to testify will be examined. "The sentiment in Buffalo," said the reporter is that the Raines law should be amended in such a way that the saloons will be allowed to open after church services Sunday afternoons.

What are your views on this proposition?" That's the sentiment here, is it? Well, I'm on record as against Sunday selling from start to finish. Six days of liquor selling are enough in one week."
"But we have thousands of German-Americans here who want their beer seven days a

week."
"They do not want it any worse than anybody else. I do not say they shall not have it. Let them drink all they want. But the saloons are going to stay closed on Sunday, Germans or no Germans." "Do you expect that the Legislature will amend the law?"
"Yes. Some recommendations, four or five.

"Yes. Some recommendations, four or five, will be made by the committee at the conclusion of its investigation."

"What do you think will be done with the socalled Raines hotels?"

"So-called, ch? Well, the next Legislature, I
expect, will define what a hotel is and what
constitutes a meal. A good many of these
places and 'fake' clubs will have to go out of

places and "rake" cluds will have to go dut of existence."

The session in Buffalo will last two or three days. The committee has not decided where it will go after finishing here.

When an interview with him in a New York paper was shown him, in which he is quoted as saying that the bill would make him Governor of New York State, the Senator said:

"The story is made out of whole cloth. I never made such a statement in my life."

THE AWFUL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER. Moody Pledges His Whole Congregation Not to Read It Hereafter.

The big hall of Cooper Union was crowded resterday morning with an enthusiastic audince who came to listen to Evangelist Dwight L. Moody preach about the Ten Commandnents. In discussing the Fourth Commandment, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," Mr. Moody said :

"Now look at the Sunday newspapers. They come and tell me that the work on the Sunday papers is done during the week and that it is really the Monday paper that is got out on Sunday. I know that there are 200,000 newsboys in this country selling Sunday papers. I would not touch a Sunday paper any more than I not touch a Sunday paper any more than I would touch tar. I believe the Sunday newspapers have done more to demoralize the Church of God than any other thing. The papers abuse Tammany, but I do not believe Tammany did half so much harm to New York as the Sunday newspapers do."

There was applause at this. "Don't applaud," said Mr. Moody," but get the truth down deep into your hearts, for if this republic gives up the Sabbath day we are going to have anarchy. We are going to have the French revolution right over again. Ask any Judge on the bench and he will tell you nine-tenths of the criminals who come before him began by Sabbath deservation.

cration.

Look at Chicago. The theatres there are wide open on Sunday. Why, in that city they knock you down in broad daylight and steal your watch. There is one quarter of the city where a murder takes place almost every day. where a murder takes place almost every day.
All these things are recorded in the Sunday newspapers. Every nasty divorce story is advertised to appear, and every football match. Full account of the football match in Sunday paper; that's the way they advertise in the papers. Everything is done to make the people buy the Sunday papers.

"Now, how many of you here read last Sunday's paper. I would not dare to put it to a you."

day's paper. I would not dare to put it to a vote."

A voice in the rear of the hall cried out, "Put it to the vote."

No. I won't." said Mr. Moody. "I would not dare to. A man said to me the other day that the Sunday newspaper nad come to stay, and that I had better leave it alone. Not much. I have two sons whom I have brought to the altar and made swear, like Hannibal against Rome, vengeance against the Sunday papers. "I don't believe the proprietors of these great Sunday papers would allow them in their own homes."

"How many of you here will promise not to read the Sunday papers in the future? Raise your hands."

Every hand in the hall was raised.

read the Sunday papers in the future? Haise your hands."

Every hand in the hall was raised.

"That's good." said Mr. Moody. "Do you promise me that you will not read the Sunday newspapers any more?"

"We will not read the Sunday papers any more," hundreds of voices cried.

Mr. Moody was beaming all over.

"Probably," he said, "in next Sunday's newspapers there will be a full account of the bicycle race, with the name of the winner."

"We won't read it," cried a venerable-tooking man in the front row.
In conclusion, the evangelist reitorated his warning against the Sunday papers, and said we could get on very well without them.

FATTY GROTE'S ORCHESTRION. Its Playing Not a Violation of the Concert Law, Says Mott.

Samuel Hodel, manager for Fatty Grote, who has recently opened Theiss's former concerhall, at 134 East Fourteenth street, was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday for violating the Concert law. Grote recently took out a liquor tax certificate for the place, and tried to obtain a concert license from Mayor Strong, but was unsuccessful.

The place has been running since then with the orchestrion, which nightly neated forth melody for the habitudes of the place in the days of Theiss, in full blact. On the charge that the instrument was included in the Concert law provisions, Hodel was arrested by Policeman Yon Twisten of the Fifth street station on Monday night. Magistrate Mott said the playing of the orchestrion was not a violation of the law, and discharged Hodel.

The 12 o'clock noon train for Boston has been disfor violating the Concert law. Grote recently

The 12 o'clock noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The time of the 11 A. M. has been quickened, due Boston 4:40 P. M. 5 hours and 40 minutes.—440.

THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE.

GOV, MORTON APPROVES THE COM-MISSION'S RECLASSIFICATION.

Affects Several Thousand State Offices for Which a Competitive Examination Is Required-Skilled Laborers Are Sub-ject to Non-Competitive Examination. Arnany Dec 9 -- Gov Morton toular took a lecided stand in favor of civil service reform. This afternoon he approved a reclassification of several thousand posts in the State service which had been submitted to him by the State Civil Service Commission. This reclassification was prepared at the request of the Governor. and it provides for four classes of posts in-

stead of four schedules.

Class 1 and class 2 have to do with the best sosts in the State service. Class 3 include skilled laborers and posts of a minor grade which are subject to a non-competitive examination. The fourth class includes unskilled is porers, and provides that they may be employed without evamination. The first class embraces the higher posts in the State service where appointments may be made without examination, and takes the place of schedule A under the old classification. Class 2 takes the place of old schedule B, and under this class is incorporated every post in the State service for which a competitive examination is required, to

the number of several thousand. Under the new classification there is no provision for appointments to the higher grade posts by non-competitive examination, as was the case under old schedule C. The posts which were formerly in schedule Chave been divided between class 1 and class 2 under the new classification. The changes made by the new classification compared with the old one show that 116 posts have been taken from the non-competitive and placed in the competitive class, and that forty-one posts are taken from the competitive and placed in the non competitive class. The remaining posts in the State service are left as they were, either in he competitive or non-competitive class.

Gov. Morton wrote a comprehensive memo andum in attaching his approval to the reclas sification, in which he refers to the provisions of he revised Constitution and save

" A revision of the civil service laws is, in my judgment, an imperative necessity if the consti-tutional provisions are to be put in force to the tutional provisions are to be put in force to the full extent, and the Commission should be furnished sufficient fonds to meet the increasing expenses of the department. The machinery provided by the existing law is inadequate, and jurisdiction has not been directly conferred upon the Commission to classify local municipal offices, so that while the constitutional provision is in terms applicable to all the civil divisions of the State, the law under which the Commission was created and is now acting gives it no jurisdiction except over State offices, and indirectly over offices in cities.

"The present civil service rules were framed soon after the passage of the law of 1883, and additions and alterations have been made from time to time since then, but there has been no general revision. The necessity for such a revision became quite apparent some time ago, and in July last I addressed a communication to the Commission requesting the preparation of a body of revised rules, with a new classification of the civil service, and its early submission to me for consideration, so that action could be taken for the nurross of 'hading the civil service.

body of revised rules, with a new classification of the civil service, and its early submission to me for consideration, so that action could be taken for the purpose of placing the civil service upon a better business basis and bringing it more clearly within the scope of the new Constitution.

"In accordance with that request, the Commission submitted to me a proposed revision and reclassification, which, after consideration and amendment, is now promulgated under the authority contained in the Civil Service law. The object in view has been to so rearrange and readjust the rules as to make a clear and easy scheme of administration for this department. These rules do not embedy radical changes in classification nor in methods, but are intended as a revision and consolidation of various general and special regulations that have been accumulating during the last twelve years. Judicial construction is still needed to solve some problems presented by the constitutional provisions, one of which relates to the power to determine when an examination is 'practicable': that is, whether the Commission and the Governor, in making a general classification, may determine this question, or at any other time specifically provide for a given case, or whether the Legislature may enact laws declaring that examinations or whether the final decision upon questions of practicability rests with the courts.

"In the absence of a judicial decision or further legislation construing the constitutions and

or whether the final decision apon questions or practicability rests with the courts.

"In the absence of a judicial decision or further legislation construing the constitutional provision, it seems wise for the Commission and the Governor to continue to exercise the jurisdiction conferred upon them by the law of 1883, and determine what officers and employees should, in their judgment, be subject to examination. If the jurisdiction of the Governor to determine questions of practicability be denied by the courts, further legislation may be necessary to conform the administration of the civil service to such judicial construction and fix beyond dispute the right to determine when an examination is or is not practicable.

"While the term 'civil service' in a broad sense includes every civil officer in the State, it is quite evident that this meaning cannot be given to it in the actual application of the constitutional provision. Hence these rules divide the civil service into two general classes, the unclassified and the classified service. The following officers are deemed not properly subject to these rules, or to civil service regulations, and are, therefore, excluded and not classified:

"Officers elected by the people.

"Officers appointed by the Governor, either upon or without confirmation by the Senate.

"Persons appointed by name in a statute.

"Officers elected or chosen by the Legislature, either by joint ballot or by either branch there-of, or by legislature committees.

"The remaining offices are divided into four

Legislature.
"The remaining offices are divided into four general classes:
"First-Those for which an examination is "First—Those for which an examination is not deemed practicable on account of the relations of the incumbents to the appointing officer or the head of a department, including generally deputies, assistants, chief clerks, secretaries, confidential and financial clerks, and stenographers. The exemptions, however, are not the same in all departments, and in some not the same in all departments, and in some departments no exemptions have been allowed. A discrimination seems to be proper, in view of the different functions of various officers and the character of the business of the several de-partments.

Second—Those in which a competitive exam-

ination is deemed practical. This embraces the large majority of positions, and is divided into groups of cierks, cashiers, custodians, messengroups of clerks, cashlers, custodians, messengers, engineers, inspectors, special agents. law
and medical positions, mathematicians, scientists, agriculturists, instructors, mechanics,
craftsmen, and miscellaneous positions. These
groups are divided into fifty-four subdivisions,
embracing a further classification of more than
one hundred distinct positions. Rules are devised to provide for practical and convenient
examinations, and the preparation of eligible
lists from which selections are to be made by
the appointing officers. Provision is also made
for temporary and short term appointments,
probations, transfers, and promotions.

Third—Skilled laborers, attendants, and
other positions of a minor grade, classified at
length under the rule. These are subject to a
non-compositive examination under the direc-

length under the rule. These are subject to a non-competitive examination under the direc-tion of the Commission.

"Fourth—Unskilled laborers, which term em-braces all laborers not included in Class Three, Unskilled laborers may be employed without examination.

"County, town, and village officers are ex-pressly excluded from the operation of these rules.

rules.
"The civil service principle as applied to ad-"The civil service principle as applied to administrative offices is doubtless here to stay, and its utility will be readily conceded by most persons who have had experience in public affairs. Now that the policy is firmly established in our Constitution and laws, is sustained by our highest courts, and justified by experience, it is important that it be judiciously applied in the public service, under a careful but not too rigid classification and with clear and simple rules, possessing sufficient flexibility to permit modifications which may be found necessary in practical administration.

"Levi P. Morton."

CIVIL SERVICE A HUMBUG. Some Brooklyn Statesmen Think So, and Will Attack It at Albany.

Some of the Republican statesmen in Brooklyn regard the whole civil service reform business as a gigantic humbug, and intend to have it vigora giganic numbug, and intend to have it vigorously attacked in Albany this winter. Assemblyman Orrin L. Forrester is enlisted in the crusade, and will present a bill for the wiping out of the present Civil Service Commission and substituting in its place a separate Commission in each State and muncipal department. These Commissions are to determine in their own way the fitness of applicants for appointment.

The Progressive Civil Service Association. The Progressive Civil Service Association, which has had only a temporary organization which has had only a temporary organization for some time, was permanently organized for business at a meeting held last night in the rooms of the Hepublican County Committee in West Thirty-eighth street. The following officers were elected: President, Abraham Gruber: Vice-Presidents, L. L. Van Allen, Smith Pine, and Martin H. Heals: Recording Secretary, William H. Ten Eyck; Corresponding Secretary, Armitage Matthews: Treasurer, Ira S. Garland, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr. J. Hassinger,

singer.

It was decided that meetings shall be held for the organization of branches in all the Assembly districts of the city on Feb. 18. A mass meeting of the association was arranged forto be held in Cooper Union on Jan. 18.

A GENTLEMAN'S OVERCOAT,

\$16.

Fitted and tailored just like the best custom kind, only ready to wear.

We'd be pleased to show you this garment-no obligation to buy-unless the garment wins you over.

VELVET COLLAR. DOUBLE MILLED KERSES. FULL STRAPPED SEAMS. RAW EDGES-VERY SHARP. A SWELL OVERCOAT.

WM. VOGEL & SON THE GREAT NEW YORK CLOTHIERA, BROADWAY & HOUSTON ST.

TO DISCIPLINE BOSSES.

The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Associa-The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union of New York and vicinity has gone a step further than isciplining delinquent members of the union. It is going to discipline bosses who do not toe the mark. It has issued a circular addressed to "Cut stone contractors and stone setters of New York and vicinities," containing a set of resolu-tions to regulate the conduct of the boss stone setters. The preamble declares that the boss stone setters are in many instances assuming authority over the fitters in a manner detri-mental to the stone cutters' interests. This consists of giving orders to fitters which if not com plied with lead to complaints and in many instances misrepresentations to the boss stone cutters, frequently resulting in the discharge of the stone cutter. The resolutions appended are as follows:

"That for the future no fitter shall take orders from the boss setter without a written and

"That for the future no fitter shall take orders from the boss setter without a written order from his employer.

"That it shall be unlawful for the fitter to holst stone or perform any work whereby the interests of the derrickmen are interferred with, and that any fitter so doing shall subject himself to a fine of \$5 for the first offence, \$10 for the second, and for the third offence any sum this body shall deem fit.

"That any boss setter found infringing on this rule, after due notification, will subject himself to a fine of \$50 for the first offence, and for the second offence such a sum as this body short cutters shall justly determine; also that all members of this association sent to buildings to do fitting shall be paid car fare."

This circular has been issued over the names of William Stakker, President, and Jonn Mc-Keon, Secretary of the Journeymen Stone Cuters' Association. Yesterday some of the members of the association were asked how they

ters' Association. Yesterday some of the members of the association were assed how they could recover a fine of \$50 from a bess setter. One of them replied that it could be done, but he did not believe such fines would be rendered necessary.

"The trouble is," he said, "that boss stone setters give orders to fitters, and the real employers of the latter find fault with the fitters if these orders are compiled with. It leaves the fitters in an awkward position."

Another stone worker said that if the poss stone setters did not act according to rule the men could be withdrawn. This would discipline the bosses.

THE CONSOLIDATED LIBRARY.

Beerganization of the Staff Proceeding Preparing the Catalogue, The trustees of the consolidated Astor, Lenox. and Tilden libraries held their regular monthly meeting at the Astor Library yesterday. Fourteen of the trustees were present, and John S. Billings, the director, in his report stated that the work of readjusting the staffs under one system was going along nicely. The cataloguing, he said, had already been placed in charge of one man, with the object of making a uniform system for both libraries. Mr. Billings also announced that arrangements had been made with the American Bible Society, by which the society's entire collection of Bible manuscripts is to be placed in the Lenox Library. scripts is to be placed in the Leady Library.

The library already has one of the finest collections of Bibles in the world, second, it is said, only to that owned by the British Museum, and its value will be greatly enhanced by the addition of the American Bible Society's manuscripts.

The rest of Mr. Billings's report dealt with the increase in the number of people using the library dealers.

library during November over the same month of 1805. The table made out by Mr. Billings is

The number of volumes consulted is now less, owing to the extensive use of the books in the free-reference department, all of which in previous years were duly recorded as having been delivered from the desk.

TWO POLAR BEAR CURS. They Are Said to Be the First Ever Born

The first nennocks, or polar bears, ever born in the United States south of the Canadian border made their appearance yesterday in the winter quarters at Bridgeport, Conn., of the Bartum & Bailey Circus. They are twins, a male and female, and the double event is considered of the greatest importance by the show people, as, under the best natural conditions, two cubs are the most ever seen at one time in the care of a she bear of this variety by trav-ellers in the arctic regions. Besides being the lirst white bears ever born in these latitudes, it is stated that they are the first to be born in is stated that they are the first to be born in captivity anywhere.

The young nennocks are about the size of shepherd dogs, are strong and healthy, and give promise of reaching maturity. They weigh about forty-seven pounds each. The parents, two large and fine specimens, were secured by Mr. Bailey last August, and were immediately transferred to Bridgeport, where they were carefully guarded, the she bear having a compartment of her own. Since the birth of the cubs the mother has become so jesious of the offspring that she suspects every moving the clost the motion has become so jeards of her offspring that she suspects every moving object to be an enemy, and snaps and growls at everybody approaching her cage. In her pres-ent state she is a very dangerous personage. Polar bears cost \$1,000 cach. They have been called "the Heavenly Twiss."



THE HOLIDAY AIR pervades our every nook and corner. Gift hints of all sorts for household prettiness and comforts are rife. In rugs alone are luxurious gift suggestions.

AXMINSTER RUGS. 9.10 x 18.1....

Easy chairs, picturesque "grandfather's" chairs. and charming little uphoistered beauties for a lady's bouldoir; everything in the way of chair comfort. Quality never rose higher than at this Christmas-tide; prices never dipped so low.

Back of everything we well is the mone-CASH OR CREDIT

OWPERTHWAIT & O. 104, 106 and 108 West 14th St. NEAR 6TH AV. Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St. Ladies' Jackets & Capes.

-Imported Capes, in velour and velvet, reduced in price.

Fackets, -Cheviot and Melton cloth,

silk lined throughout-\$15.50, value \$25.00.

-Fancy Cheviot, Melton and Vicuna Cloths-

\$12.50, value \$22.50.

-Plain and fur trimmed-\$10.50.

Lord & Taylor,

MUCH-WANTED LOUISE SAVAGE, She Is Only 12, but Handy, and Relatives

Fight for Her Custody. When the parents of 12-year-old Louise Savage died about five years ago the girl was placed in an institution in Sterling place, Brooklyn. Her brother William, who is now 17, was cared for by a relative. Three years ago Mrs. Sarah Savage, an aunt, was allowed to take Louise from the institution. Mrs. Savage sent her to school and also to the Sunday-school of the Classon Avenue Methodist Church. Last month the girl went to live with Mrs. Savage's married daughter, Mrs. Marion Walters. Mrs Walters sent Louise to Sunday-school as usual

Waiters sent Louise to Sunday-school as usual on last Sunday. When the girl left the church building she met her brother, who took her to another aunt, Mrs. Mary Weldeman of 810 Kent avenue. Mrs. Waiters in the evening found Louise at Mrs. Weldeman's house, but Mrs. Weldeman refused to let the girl go.

Mrs. Walters obtained a summons against Mrs. Weldeman and the girl's brother for withholding Louise from her care. Mrs. Weldeman and Savage were before Justice Goetting yesterday. Mrs. Walters was represented by ex. Judge Petterson, who asserted that Mrs. Weldeman had no right to the girl so long as Mrs. Walters had given her proper care. Louise's brother told the Court that his sister was not only compelled to do all the housework for Mrs. Walters's family, but that she was often sent among neighbors to do washings, for very little money. Mrs. Walters denied the allegation. very little money. Mrs. Walters denied the allegation.

In dismissing the summons the Justice told all the parties interested that the Supreme Court was the proper place for the case to be argued, and he advised Mrs. Walters to obtain a writ of habeas corpus.

CLEAN SWEEP FOR PLATIITES. What the Returns of the Republican

Primary Elections Show. According to the returns of the Republican primary elections filed with Secretary Manchester of the County Committee yesterday, the members of the party in this city were practically unanimous in their declaration in favor of the existing organization. This unanimity was brought about by the proposal of a few malopposition to ex-Senator Platt, to ignore the organization and set up a new machine of their own. This did not meet with the approval of Martin H. Healy and William Henkel, who might have carried their Assembly districts for any honest opposition within the lines of the organization. They refused to read themselves out of the party, and they and their friends are now counted with the organization. The purpose of the bureau is to maintain speakers in every county in the United States. The speakers must pass an examination as to their fitness, and to them will be supplied all the arguments and statistics obtainable. The field workers will organize free silver clubs, and in the opposition say he will not succeed, and that the capy of Thornton's supremacy in the Republican politics of the Twenty-fifth Assembly district is practically at an end.

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS, SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS, ISOUND-MONEY DEMOC contents, who represent the remnants of the

Executive Committee of the National Party to Meet in Indianapolis To-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 9 .- At 2 o'clock to morrow afternoon Chairman W. D. Brnum will call the National Executive Committee of the National Sound-Money Democratic party to order. The members of the committee are W. B. Haldeman, Kentucky; George Foster Peabody, New York; L. C. Krauthoff, Missouri; F. W. M. Cutcheon, Minnesota; J. P. Hopkins, Illinois; J. C. Builitt, Pennsylvania; C. V. Holman, Maine; J. M. Faikner, Alabama; M. R. Spelman, Louisiana. Chairman Bynum expects a full attendance of the committee with the exception of Mr. Krauthoff.

The committee will discuss the future of the sound-money Democracy. It is quite likely that permanent headquarters will be established in this city by the sound-money men, from which literature will be sent out with the view of sustaining the organization and the battle against free sliver.

Henry Watterson will attend the meeting of the Executive Committee. On Thursday evening an informal dinner will be given at the Bates House in his honor, at which time it is expected he will express his political views as to the future. Maine; J. M. Falkner, Alabama; M. R. Spelman,

Democrats to Move Headquarters to Wash.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. - Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. will move the headquarters of his committee from Chicago to Washington. All the records from Chicago to Washington. All the records of the committee now in Chicago will be forwarded here as soon as convenient. The committee will occupy rooms in the Hutchins building, at the corner of Tenth and D streets, adjoining the headquarters of the Democratic Congressional Committee and the League of Democratic Clubs.

The John J. O'Briens Early to the Field. The John J. O'Brien Association met at 35 Forsyth street last night and organized for the municipal campaign of 1897. Bernard Rourke was reclected President. The Executive Comwas resisted President. The Executive Committee is headed by John Lou O'Brien. It was decided to hire permanent headquarters in Broome street, near the Bowery.

It cannot be definitely stated now with which of the great political parties the O'Briens will set at the next election. It is part of the game of politics with them to leave that matter to be determined by direcumstances which may not arise till the campaign is well under way.

Washington's Official Vote. SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 9. - The official canvass of the vote of the State of Washington was completed yesterday. The total vote is 93,883, of which the Bryan electors receive 51,646; McKinley, 39,153; National Democratic, 1,668; Prohibition, 968; National Prohibition, 148. Bryan's plurality is 12,493.

A Bestaurant Where Tipping is Forbidden. The restaurant in the West Side Young Men's Christian Association building on Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, between Eighth and and rity-eight streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, will be opened to the public this svening. It is the only one of its kind in the city, and is intended principally for the stu-dents living in the vicinity. Many of the waiters and attendants will be students. The association intends to prevent tipping. The restaurant will be open day and evening, includ-ing bundays.

Five-Year-Old Boy Fatally Burned. Five-year-old William Lockwood, whose parents live at 253 South Fourth street, Williamsburgh, died early yesterday morning of the effect of burns he received on Tuesday evening.

"VICTORS EVEN IN DEFEAT" THE POPULISTS COUNT UP AND SEE WHERE THEY ARE AT,

Committeeman Washburn Gives Notice What to Expect Four Tears from New -Bemocrats to Be Forced to Stay with Them-Gains in Congress and Elsowhere,

BOSTON, Dec. 9.-The Massachusetta State Populist Club held its annual meeting in this city to-day, when the question of continuing its organization and educational work were talked over. George F. Washburn, member of the Populist National Executive Committee, and who had charge of the Chicago headquarters during the campaign, gave a detailed account of the work performed and presented an address to the Populists of the State, which he had prepared and which was approved by the meeting. The address said:

"As we look back over the road we have travelled, we find ourselves victors even in defeat. Organized but yesterday, growing in spite of speers and ridicule, ignored or misren resented by the press, but upheld by invincible power of principle, we are now a strong moral force in national politics, a factor the old parties must reckon with and which they dare not leave out of their calculations. We have fighting force of more than two million voters and a reform press of 2,000 weekly papers. We have elected several Governors, besides hundreds of city, county, and State officials.

"We hold the balance of power in the Senate and have four times as many Congressmen as ever before. We have turned the attention of the people to the misrule of the party in power and the President who was so triumphantly elected four years ago retires from power, be longing to a party that falled in the last elec-tion to carry a single town. * * * During the next four years it is possible that measures

next four years it is possible that measures may be proposed to tempt the Democratic party from its present position, and that through some compromise the old leaders may regain control of the party machine. Let it be our part to keep political fires burning behind them to cut off their retreat and compel them to advance, just as we forced them to the stand they took in the Chicago Convention.

"Already there is a bitter fight going on within their ranks. The old leaders are strongly opposed to the Chicago platform, and will leave nothing undone to annul it and swing the party back into the sheltering fold of monopoly, where the campaign funds are found. In that event, the people will see the folly of trusting old partles with new issues and turn to us as their only hope. We must therefore be united and ready to give a cordial welcome to the millions of honest silverites who would come to us."

"By strictly adhering to our principles we are certain to win in the end. The Republicans will be forced to formulate and defend a policy in connection with their promised 'international agreement,' which will surely fall to afford the necessary relief and will be repudlated four years hence. Thousands of free-aller Republicans voted with their party in the last election merely to give it one more chance, who will unite with us when they realize how they have been deceived.

"Our sentinels in Congress will be on the alert.

unite with us when they realize how they have been deceived.

"Our sentinels in Congress will be on the alert to expose the defects in the measures proposed by the Administration, and during the next four years we shall profit more by the blunders of the party in power, and our action will be largely determined by the character of their rolley.

largely determined by the character of their policy.

"And now we appeal to the Populists throughout the State to prepare for action. The conditions that called our party into being still persist. The monopolies are richer, more arrogant and carciess of the law than in the past; there is no hope of financial relief; larger numbers of hopeless powerty than ever before. All this must be changed, first by a conviction in the heart of every Populist that our case is too just to fall; next by a solidarity and harmony in our ranks that will permit us to give our whole attention to foes without, having none within; then by a willinguess to unite with others on lines that will best further the common cause, preserving in all such unions our own integrity."

5,000 SILVER SPEAKERS. Mr. Bryan and His Friends Preparing for

Sr. Louis, Dec. 9.- The result of a conference between William J. Bryan, Senator Jones of Arkansas, Gov. Stone of Missouri, and others, which took place during their recent hunting expedition in the interior of Missouri, was made known by Walter J. Vrooman of this city, who returned yesterday from a visit to Washington. When the party dishanded it had been agreed to carry on an acgressive campaign of silver

consulted in every step taken, and has con-sented to become custodian of the roll of honor. He writes:

"Lixcoln, Neb., Nov. 28, 1896.
"To the National Burrau of Volunteer Speakers, Walter Proposes, Chairman, St. Loniz.
"My Dran Sin: Yours of Nov. 15 received. I "My Drak Sin: Yours of Nov, 15 received. I note what you say in regard to the plan of the national bureau of volunteer speakers. I shall be glad to receive the honor roll of volunteer speakers, who, under the auspices of your bureau, will labor to cultivate an interest in political questions and increase the devotion to our tiovernment. You are quite correct in saying that the honors of victory must be shared by the soldiers as well as by the commanders. In fact, it is much easier for soldiers to select commanders than it is for commanders to secure soldiers.

"Your plan of keeping a record of the work done by each in this great contest enables honor to be given where honor is most due. Yours very trily.

It is the intention of the bureau to have 5,000

trily. W. J. BRYAN."

It is the intention of the bureau to have 5,000 speakers in the field within three months, and to keep the enthusiasm going till election day in 1900.

STILL CLINGING TO BRYAN. Popocrats in Several Cities Want the Boy Orator to Speak to Them.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.-The declaration of princi-

ples of the Massachusetts Democratic Club was formally adopted at a meeting last night. One plank reads: We demand national, State, and municipal ownership and control, under civil service re-form rules, of quasi public monopolies, franchises, and functions, in order to protect the

people against the exactions of unjust monop-

It was decided to request William J. Bryan to assign a date on which he will address a mass meeting to be held in Boston for the good of the cause. meeting to be held in Boston for the good of the cause.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Secretary Robert E. Burke of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee, and Joseph Martin, a member of the Executive Committee, left last night for Lincoln, Neb., to invite William J. Bryan to be the guest of honor at the Jackson day banquet of silver Democrats to be held here on Jan. 8. and to receive his answer. A banquet at which many national leaders will be present and speak is also being arranged by the National Democratic party for the same evening here.

Omana, Neb., Dec. 9.—A committee from the Jacksonian Club of Omaha called upon Mr. Bryan at Lincoln this morning with an invitation to him to speak at a banquet to be held in this city on Jan. 8. Mr. Bryan is advised that a deputation from the Jackson Club of Chicago is en route on a like mission. It is possible that the two clubs may arrange it so that he may speak to each, by one of them changing the date of its dinner.

BRYAN WILL TALK SOME MORE. Chicago and Omaha Will Hear Him Twenty-

four Hours Apart. LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 9.-Mr. W. J. Bryan will anke two Jackson Birthday banquet speeches. The Chicago banquet will be held on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 7. After speaking at hiteago Mr. Bryan will leave on an early morn west-bound train, reaching Omana in time an address on the evening of the 8th. is intimated here that in his Chicago ad-se Mc. Beran may make his Chicago address Mr. Bryan may make his first com-ment on President Cleveland's message t Concress. He said this evening that he ha-nothing to say concerning the document a present, and probably would not have unless h concludes to refer to it in some public address.

It Pays to Buy" Miller" Lamps because they give best light, are beautiful, clean, aimple. convenient. sair, made the best, lyery one guaranteed. A thousand stress to select from her house store, church, 2c., and for

CHRISTMAS and WEDDING GIFTS. If not for sain by dealers, you can buy at our store.

Miller Bleyele Lauteras Are the Bleat.
Our Fine Brass and Only Tanjos are BEAUTIFUL.

EBWAED MILLER & CO.,
Manufacturers, Established 1844.
28 and 30 West Broadway and 66 Pare place.
For cool weather buy a Miller Ob. Honter,



Gold Watches Free.

This advertisement means strictly that not a penny is added to the regular price of our merchandise, but with every purchase of Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Smoking Jackets, House Robes, Bath Robes, Hats, Shoes, Bicycle and Athletic Goods, etc., etc., amounting to or exceeding \$15, we give a handsome Gold Plated Stem Winding and Setting American Lever Movement Open Face or Hunting Case Watch (Ladies' or Gentlemen's) free.

Merchandise and Watches guarantoed.

H. Raymonds 6. MEN'S CONTRICTED STS.

CLOSING IN ON M'LAUGHLIN

More of the Alleged Swindler's Papers Found by the Authorities, A discovery has been made by Assistant Disrict Attorney Battle which throws additional light on the swindling operations of the Valenine-McLaughlin gang of forgors. Charles H. McLaughlin is locked up in the Tombs and his personal effects are in the custody of the authorties. In looking over the papers found in Mo-Laughlin's trunk, Mr. Battle discovered a deed signed by McLaughlin conveying to Susia Hempton McLaughlin, presumably his sister, a tract of land in Pike county, Ky., amounting to 10,000 acres. On this deed the gang had estabished a city (on paper), and had named it Hampton City Park, with lots for sale at \$100 Hampton City Park, with 10th for sale at \$100 each. They did business under the name of the Improvement and Guarantee Title Company, with offices at 8 Union square.

Verse in Dalsy Hampton's handwriting was also found. The lines are as follows:

Perchance, if we had never met I would not have this and regret, This struggle to forget Forever and forever! "Tis hard to speak the tender words When love has bound the heart, 'Tis hard, so hard, to speak the words: "We must forget."

As Daisy is locked up in the Tembs charged with being one of McLaughlin's accomplices

As Daisy is locked up in the Tombs charged with being one of McLaughlin's accomplices her lines are appropriate.

Lawyer Andrew Ensign, who is under indictment for alleged connection with the issuing of bogus Lioyds insurance charters, was the attorney for the trust and coal companies that were manipulated by the gang. One of the bogus Lioyds blank policies was found in McLaughlin's trunk. With it were papers bearing the name of S. R. Jobin, who is said to be a newly discovered member of the gang. Jobin was commanager with McLaughlin of the Hampton City Park scheme.

Papers showing that the gang had deposited \$3,000 in the Old National Bank of Providence in July, 1894, and had drawn the money out three days later, were also found. Mr. Hattle says that the gang made the deposit at the time for the purpose of establishing a rating in Providence so that their game might be made easy.

"I have received scores of letters from persons claiming to have been swindled by the gang," said Mr. Battle, "but these I will hold for the trial of McLaughlin. Stephen A. Dutton, who is now on trial for swindling Mrs. Godfrey, expected to have McLaughlin testify for him, but McLaughlin refused to do it. McLaughlin says he will make a stubborn fight, but he don't know that we know his record thoroughly. One of the last letters that we have received ends with a reference to McLaughlin in these words: "He dare not kick very hard." That's my opinion also."

HAD LOIS OF CHRISTMAS TOYS. But the Money They Gave for Them Was Stolen in Church.

William Ataboska, 9 years old, of 18716 Washington street, Jersey City, went to St. Poter's Church on Tuesday night to attend the services in honor of the feast of the Immaculate Conception. Willie got into a pew behind the one in which Mrs. Margaret Maloney of 144 York street was sitting. Mrs. Maloney laid her pocketbook down on the scat beside her, and Willie could not resist the temptation to take it. He left the church before the services were over and hunted up his cliums, August and Martin Oustrea. 16 and 12 years old respectively, of 95 Washington street. The boys decided to spend the \$12 which was in the pocket-book for Christmas toys.

They made a selection worthy of Santa Claus himself. It included a doll's carriage and a doll, which were intended for the sister of one of the boys: a footbail, three drums, a punching bag of the kind used by boxers when they are in training, a magic lantern, two mouth harmonicas, two knives, and three copying slates. When the boys took the articles home their parents asked where they got them. The boys refused to tell, and their fathers lugged them up to the Gregory street police station. The ownership of the pocketbook and money was ascertained vesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Maloney went to the bolics station to report her loss. The boys are held, and an effort will be made to find out where the toys were purchased. over and hunted up his chums. August and

Local Business Troubles, An attachment was obtained vesterday against May Habn dealer in shoes at 27 Avenue A for \$804 for goods sold to him by several creditors. It was obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property and departed from the city. Hahn started in business for himself last May, putting in a stock of about \$3,000. Creditors declare that he has made no payments, and that efforts made by them to find him in the store or at his home this week have been fruit-

store or at his home this week have been fruitless.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court has appointed Sidney F. Ward receiver for Prout &
Ward, printers, of 51 and 53 West Infrieenth
street, in a suit brought by Mr. Ward against
his partner, W. W. Prout, for a dissolution of
the partnership.

The Sheriff yesterday received an execution
against Caudius E. Harrell, brich-brae dealer,
of 30d Firth avenue, for \$7.475 in favor of the
trustees under the will of John Lloyd Assinwall, on a deficiency judgment decketed against
him yesterday, resulting from the sale of the
leasehold of 306 Fifth avenue under foreclosure
last week. He leased the property for twentyone years two years ago, and put up a store and
office building upon the land. He also owned
the leasehold of 314 Fifth avenue, but is relast week. He leased the property for twenty-one years two years ago, and put up a store and office building upon the land. He also owned the leasehold of 314 Fifth avenue, but is reported to have conveyed it last week to John B. Manning. Mr. Harrell was arrested on Nov. 15 by the Sheriff in a civil suit brought against him by (lessundheit & Blairman of England to recover \$15,000.

Painters and Varnishers Still at Odds.

The painters' and varnishers' unions, whose differences resulted in the late strike in the St. Paul building, have not settled their quarrel yet, though the strike has been declared off. The New York Painters' Union and the Pro-The New York Paintors' Union and the Progressive Varnishers' Union will try and settle their differences to-day. If they do not agree another strike may be ordered. The varnishers want the painters to do only the painting and leave the varnishers to the varnishers—that is to say, a painter must only stain a piece of wood and wait until a varnisher comes along and varnishes it. The painters say the varnishers should do only bardwood varnishing, which requires special training.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Ideal Christmas Gifts. Ladies' Desks . . . \$8.00.

One-quarter cent a day is the expenso of using Woodbury's Facial Soap. Dog's economize on soap; it is dangerous